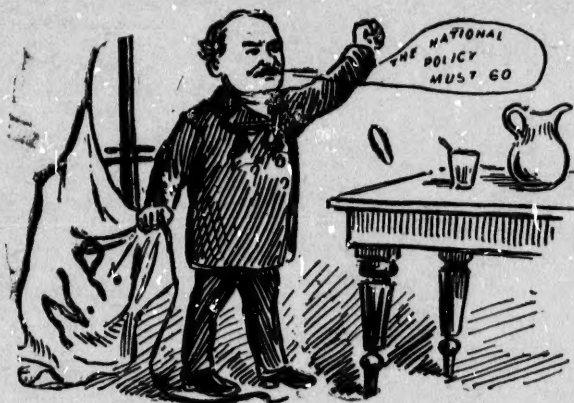


# READ THE RECORD.



JONES OF HALIFAX!

## The Business Failures of the Two Periods.

THE N. P. SAVES THE BUSINESS MEN.

Life and Fire Insurances—They go down Under the Old Tariff and up under the New Tariff.

VOTE FOR THE TRIED FRIENDS OF THE N. P.

When the Government adopted a High Protective Tariff, when they abandoned the Policy of a Revenue Tariff they did that which was the very worst thing that could be done in the interests of the people of this country.—Hon. D. Mills, House of Commons, 1885.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1873.....	994	\$12,384,000
1874.....	966	7,066,000
1875.....	1,068	28,848,000
1876.....	1,736	25,517,000
1877.....	2,392	25,523,000
1878.....	1,697	23,908,000
1879.....	1,903	29,347,000
1880.....	907	7,988,000
1881.....	939	8,751,000
1882.....	737	8,647,000
1883.....	1,379	15,872,000
1884.....	1,308	18,939,000
1885.....	1,346	8,743,000
1886.....	1,539	10,387,000

In 1879 there were 59,347 traders in Canada.

In 1884 there were 65,995 traders in Canada.

In 1885 there were 70,045 traders in Canada.

In 1886 there were 72,685 traders in Canada.

The difference is, therefore, greater than represented in the above diagram, in favor of the years of the National Policy compared with the free trade period. The increase in traders in 1886, over 1879, was 30 per cent.

The highest year after the tariff of 1879 came into operation was 1884, when the amount of liabilities was five million dollars less the lowest year of the Cartwright tariff.

In the year 1879 the failures were chiefly in the early part of the year, before the new tariff was adopted. The thick lines from 1874 to 1879 show the failures under the Cartwright tariff in a most unmistakable way, while the success of the present tariff is demonstrated in an equally unmistakable manner by the lighter lines.

When it is remembered that the years 1884-86 were the years of the severest depression ever known in Germany, Great Britain and France; that in New South Wales last year was characterized by the greatest commercial depression ever experienced during a quarter of a century; that in the United States in 1884 the failures amounted to 235 million dollars, and 121 banks failed, it will be seen that the present tariff in Canada has proved a true bulwark against the old troubles caused by outside making of Canada a slaughter market.

ANY SCHOOLBOY CAN TEST THE LINES IN THE DIAGRAM BY THE FIGURES, AND AT ONCE SEE THAT THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARE ACCURATELY GIVEN.

Vote for Prosperity and the National Policy.

No more stupid act of folly was ever committed than in insisting on imitating the Protective Policy of the United States. There never was a country less suited for that experiment than this Dominion of Canada.—Cartwright (House of Commons, 1886).

LIFE INSURANCE RECORD.

When times are bad people don't insure their lives to such an extent as in prosperous times. They drop their insurances because they have not got the money, or cannot spare it. When times are good people insure. The following is the record for Canada, showing the amount of insurances effected each year:—

Year.	Amount.
1873.....	\$21,059,606
1874.....	19,108,921
1875.....	15,074,956
1876.....	13,890,127
1877.....	13,534,067
1878.....	12,169,755
1879.....	11,554,224
1880.....	13,906,887
1881.....	17,618,011
1882.....	20,112,755
1883.....	21,573,060
1884.....	23,417,912
1885.....	27,164,988

The thick lines are the old tariff years. The lighter lines the new tariff years.

Same old story. Dwindling down the moment the Cartwright tariff blighted the land. Rising steadily under the Protective tariff.

Wives and mothers have such a deep interest in the Protective system. It gives work, helps the wage earners, aids them to provide against sickness, and assists them to make provision against death. This is woman's interest in the National Policy.

Vote for the friends of the National Policy.

I stand here to-night and attack their tariff and denounce their tariff, and fight against them and their tariff.—Mr. Paterson, House of Commons, 1886.

FIRE INSURANCE RECORD.

Fire insurance, like life insurance, is dropped when times are bad and is used more and more as times get better. In bad times the amount of insurances become less. In good times it becomes greater. The protective system shows that it is better than the free trade system in this respect. It gives the people the money and they use it to protect their houses and goods against fire.

Year.	Amount at Risk.	The thick lines are old tariff years; the lighter new tariff years.
1874.....	\$98,848,219	
1875.....	384,421,089	
1876.....	454,608,180	
1877.....	430,343,651	
1878.....	409,809,701	
1879.....	407,357,083	
1880.....	413,663,271	
1881.....	469,310,968	
1882.....	596,856,478	
1883.....	573,294,041	
1884.....	605,507,780	
1885.....	611,794,479	

Increase of 1879 over 1874 (free trade period) 22 per cent.

Increase of 1885 over 1879 (protective period) 50 per cent.

Edward Atkinson says "Progressive wealth can, perhaps, be measured as accurately by the amount of insurance against loss by fire as by any other standard." The table above shows how steady has been the increase in the amount of property protected by insurance during the protective period, and how it decreased in amount during the disastrous period of the free trade tariff.

Vote for the honest friends of the National Policy.